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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

(brinters' Inft, the fifthe echool master of advertising), saps: It is claimed for the Washington Star, and probably truthfulls claimed, that no other newspaper in the country goes into so farat a percentage of all the houses within a radius of twenty miles from the office of publication.

Goethe's Visit to Carlsbad.

There is no doubt that the life of the great poet was greatly prolonged by drinking the waters of the Sprudel Spring. In our day we have the Sprudel Spring brought to us in the form of Salt, which is obtained by evaporation from the waters of Carls- French, Government Alarmed at

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is in no sense a mere purgative, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy which dissolves tenatious bile, allays irritation and removes obstruction by aiding nature. It acts soothingly and without pain. Beware of imitations. The genuine article bears the seal of the city of Carlsbad, and the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

BABIES

Mothers **Buy Carriages** Of us between Now and Closing time Next Saturday Night, March 21st, Will receive a Handsome Carriage robe

Free

We also make A special offer This week only Of a fine \$15 Heywood Carriage-Newest spring Style-for \$10-Robe included_ Cash or Credit No notes-no Interest. Carpets made And laid free-No charge for Waste in Matching figures.

Grogan's

nh9-84d Between H and I sta.

Crown & bridgework

most substantial restoring broken teeth or roots and supplying the place of missing ones. We heartily recommend it in all cases where it is adapted. gladly tell you whether or not it is adapted to your mouth. Solid Gold Crown and Bridgework,

Painless extracting, 50c. Cleaning, 75c. Silver fillings, 75c. Plating fillings, \$1. Artificial teeth,

U. S. Dental Association.

Cor. 7th & D Sts.

If everybody bought cheap shoes all the time the eople would soon be a lot of acrobats, walking on their hands, holding their crippled, tortured feet high in the air to give them little rest. COMFORT IS OUR HOBBY. Strange after talking so much against cheap shoes that we would turn around and offer you a good, reliable Shoe for \$3.50. Not strange, either, for it's a \$5 Shoe.

mb17

\$3.50 is our price. Wilson, 929 F St.

-The "Bon Ton" of Washington have a decided pref-

erence for the LIBERTY

match for style and stamina. Its price?-\$100.

HADGER, 1024-26 Conn. Ave.

Best Mainspring, 75c.

Any Crystal, 10c.

All work guaranteed for 1 year. We have all grades of pens. A high-grade Elgin Gold-filled Watch for \$10.

A. KAHN, 935 F n.w.

Best Mainspring, 75c.

A. KAHN, 935 F n.w.

CONTAGIOUS

In all its stages completely eradicated by 8. S. S. Obstitute of the post of the disease and its treatment mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

EUROPE'S ONE TOPIC

The Campaign in Upper Egypt Causes Widespread Discussion.

A POSSIBLE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE

the Storm Raised.

TROOPS FOR THE FRONT

LONDON, March 19.-The campaign in Egypt and the vast incidental results which flow therefrom exclude all other topics from the Lordon papers. The rapprochement between Great Britain and the dreibund is an accepted fact, and surmises are indulged in of an effective alliance between these four powers.

The Times says: "A rumor was curren in London last evening that the Italians had evacuated Kassala Saturday. We be-lieve the report is correct."

The Times says in an editorial: "The evacuation of Kassala will entirely alter the whole situation for Italy, and it is only too likely to react seriously upon the position in Egypt."

The article also points out that England, with the support of the dreibund, commands a majority of the Egyptian debt commissionaires, and that therefore France's refusal to consent to the expense of the Nile campaign being charged to the

Egyptian budget will not avail.

"If the Kassala news be true," the Times goes on to say, "the enemy will probably carry the war into the territory still held by the Italians. Under these circumstances, any help rendered to Italy will be doubly welcome to Germany and Austria doubly welcome to Germany and Austria. Whether Osman Digna moves in the direction of Suakin or Khartoum, he is assured to give the Egyptian troops plenty of

A dispatch from Cairo to the Times says it is reported at Port Said that Gen. Baratieri passed through there incognite two days ago. The Italian government has forbidden the boarding of any transports homeward bound. homeward bound.

homeward bound.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times supposes that the passing ill-humor expressed there is due to the Dongola expedition having been decided upon in London before consulting the khedive. "But the palace organ, El Moalad," the correspondent continues, "which has been most bitter in attacking England, has published an address, exhorting the troops going to the front to do their duty loyally and gloriously." riously."
The Chronicle has an editorial which

comments upon the crisis and upon the queen's conferring a colonelcy upon the Austrian emperor, and asks whether the dreibund has not become a quadruple al-

A Berlin dispatch to the Standard quotes a Brussels dispatch to the Vossische Zel-tung, which says that King Leopold of Belgium is going to London in April to ne-gotiate with England with reference to the

dvance of the Congo State troops towar

The Feeling in Paris. A Paris dispatch to the Daily Telegraph

"The Marquis of Dufferin had anothe interview today with M. Berthelot, at the weekly foreign office reception. Everybody regards M. Berthelot's note as throwing down the gauntlet to England. Some politicians view it in the light of a practical ultimatum. Denunciation of England is heard on all sides. Nobody behind the scenes believes that the foreign office issued the note. It was probably drawn up at a secret council. The fact must be patent to all that the government has not ent to all that the government has not played its cards very cleverly, because, at the moment when England was isolated, a false move on the part of France has served to bring England and the drei-

bund again into harmony."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily
News says: "The French official position News says: "The French official position on the Egyptian question seems vague and uncertain. It seems this morning as if the worst might happen. The popular halfpenny papers had flaming headings, heralding 'The French Ultimatum for England,' etc. Tonight the official weathercock has changed and the tone is almost provided." propi:latory. The Marquis of Dufferin must have been extremely surprised when he read the first account of his interview with M. Berthelot." The Daily News also has a dispatch from

Berlin, which says: "The aftitude of the dreibund must exercise a calming infludenote even upon Russia. It is therefore doubtful, despite the Russo-Turkish entente, whether the sultan will be hopeful enough of Russian support to assist France in opposing the Nile expedition."

Egyptian Troops Off For the Front. The khedive at Cairo yesterday witnessed the departure of the Egyptian battalion for the front. He bade a cordial farewell to the officers of the battalion.

The reserves are arriving at Cairo and new Soudanese battalions are forming. Col. Hunter, with a strong advance guard, will proceed immediately to Akashes, which will be strongly fortified. The Arab-Anglophobe press violently at-

The Arab-Angiophobe press violently attack the expedition and accuse Lord Salisbury and Mr. Curzon, who made the statement of the purposes of the expedition in the house of commons, of falsehoods.

Too Much Patriotism Aroused.

The French government gives evidence that the announcement made by M. Berthelot of the remonstrance he had offered against the Egyptian campaign up the Nile in a conversation with the Marquis of Dufferin has been taken much more seriously than they were prepared for. The outbreak of approval from the French press and the people and the popular clamor for even more decisive measures of protest seem to have alarmed the govern-ment and awakened an apprehension that they are being precipitated into a position of hostility to the plan of Great Britain, backed by the approval of the dreibund, which might entail the gravest consequences. The enthusiasm awakened in quences. The enthusiasm awakened in France, in fact, seems to enter more into the apprehensions of the French ministers than the irritation abroad.



CURES the SERPENT'S STING

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

A Bill Agreed Upon by the House Special Subcommittee.

Vital Principle is Government Control, With Possible Future Ownership-Bonds to Be Guaranteed.

Tomorrow the House committee on commerce will take up the Nicaragua canal bill. The bill, which probably will be pushed in the House, was agreed upon vesterday by the special subcommittee which has for several weeks wrestled with the many schemes introduced. But little weight has been given by the committee to the report of the special commission which was sent to the isthmus last season to look over the ground, for members of the subcommittee believe that the commission greatly overestimated the necessary

cost of the work. Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania is the author of the plan which meets the views of the committee, for the bill adopted is one introduced by him at the beginning of the session, and but two amendments were made to it. Government control, with possible ownership by the United States in the future, is the vital principle of the bill. Government ownership at present was thought inpossible, because the concessions obtained by the Maritime Canal Company from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica were granted on condition that they be not transferred, and particu-lar prohibition was made against their cession to any other government. It is thought by Mr. Mahon and some members of the committee that Nicaragua and Costhe committee that Nicaragua and Costa Rica might consent to ownership by the United States, but several years—Mr. Mahon says not less than six years—would be required to secure the necessary legislation from them. The bill provides for the reorganization of the Maritime Canal Company the property of all its debts so that pany; the payment of all its debts, so that a satisfactory statement shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury; the se-lection of a board of fifteen directors, ten of them named by the United States, three by the canal company and one each by Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The issue of bonds may not exceed one hundred million, with interest at 3 per cent; the bonds to be guaranteed by the United States and redeemed at the pleasure of the government. In consideration for its guarantee of bonds the United States is to be given the stock of the company to an amount equal to the bonds is-sued. The amount of stock to be given the canal company in payment for the expenditures and work it has put upon the canal is not to exceed \$7,000,000. Four milcana: is not to exceed \$7,000,000. Four millions of stock is to be issued to the Nicaraguan government and one and a half millions to Costa Rica. The bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage for the United States, drawn by the Attorney General. They are only to be issued as they are needed for the work of building the caragination of the secured as the canal—\$10,000,000 to be advanced at the beginning—and the stock is to be is-

sued in corresponding amounts.
Out of its net earnings the company is to pay, first the interest on its bonded debt, then a dividend on the stock, not to exceed 5 per cent, and the balance, if any, to go into a sinking fund for the payment gage. The canal is to be built by three engineers of the United States army.

The changes made in the original bill inrease the amount of bonds permitted to be issued from seventy to one hundred millions, and the amount of the stock to be given to the existing company from four and a half to seven millions.

COLUMBIA TURN-VEREIN.

in Enjoyable Leap Year Ball at the

Rifles' Armory. The well-known Columbia Turn-Verein is noted for its hespitality, and several times each year it entertains in various ways and in a sumptuous manner. In an endeavor to reciprocate, the ladies of the organization last evening gave a leap year ball in National Rifles' Armory, and did the honors of the ocasion in a manner far above criticism. In addition to their duties as hosts, the ladies acted in the capacity of escorts, and for orce the gentlemen enjoyed the novelty of being waited on.

The rall presented a gay and picturesque

appearance, appropriate decorations being in evidence, including a profusion of palms and potted plants on the stage, where the orchestra was stationed. Dancing was in order from an early hour until long after

order from an early hour until long after midnight, and every one present undoubted ly had a thoroughly good time.

Those who arranged the ball were Miss Ball, Miss A. Bosse, Miss Cammfield, Mrs. F. A. Eckstein, Miss Lederer, Mrs. C. Lerch, Miss A. Ryhner, Misses Becker, Mrs. Blatzheim, Mrs. F. Carl, Misses Ezdorf, Mrs. Lippman, Miss E. Karpeles, Miss Richenbacher, Mrs. E. H. Boelter, Mrs. Bosse, Miss Devlin, Mrs. Lederer, Miss Lutz, Mrs. Powell, Miss Schaffer, Miss Shuman, Miss Wetzel. Shuman, Miss Wetzel.

The guests were received by Mrs. Boelter,

Mrs. F. A. Eckstein, Mrs. Powell, Miss Ryhner, Miss Devlin, Mrs. Lederer, Miss Richenbacher, Miss Shuman, Miss Wetzel. The floor was in charge of Miss H. Ball, Miss A. Bosse, Miss Von Ezdorf, Miss B. Lutz, Miss G. Becker, Miss Campfield, Miss E. Karpeles, Miss Lederer, Misses Schoenborn Schoenborn.
Among the many present were Mr. and

Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Remund, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Birchee, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Weirs, Miss Franke, Miss Heger, Miss Nicholson, Mi Oroskin, Miss Clara Doneh, Miss Louise Donch, Miss Edwards, Mr. Donch, Mr. and Mrs. Speir, Mr. and Mrs. Eckstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rupprecht, Miss Kahler, Mr. Wehler, Mrs. Gerstenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Dismer, Mr. H. Schmedtie Mr. and Mrs. Dismer, Mr. H. Schmedtie Mr. and Mrs. Dismer, Mr. H. Schmedtie, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Mittendorf, Mr. Muehleish, Miss Hess, Mr Duehring, Mr. Schroot, Mr. Engle, Mr. Gabrill, Mr. Lerch, Mrs. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Nass, Mrs. Schoeneke and

Unity Club (1874).

A delightful meeting of the Unity Club 1874) was held at the Fredonia, 1321-1323 H street northwest, Mr. James B. Philp, the president, presiding. Gen. W. R. Cox of the United States Senate, delivered an interesting discourse on the subject, "Things I Have Not Seen." A special vote of thanks was extended to Gen. Cox for his excellent address. A committee composed of Dr. Thomas Robinson and Judge J. J. Hayden was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. J. K. Miller, an esteemed member of the Unity Club, whose death occurred recently.

An exceptionally fine program was rendered, as follows: Violin solo, Miss Florence King; vocal solo, with banjo accompaniment, Miss Tessie Harbrough; recitasolos, Miss Annie B. Forbes; two vocal solos, Miss Jessica Tabler; original poem, Mrs. M. D. Lincoln, "Bessie Beech;" select-ed readings, Mr. John Tweedale; recitation, Mrs. C. O. Jones of Wisconsin.

Nominated for Congress.

At the eleventh congressional district convention of the republicans at Laredo, Texas, yesterday, C. G. Brewster of Laredo was nominated by acclamation for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Con-gressman Crain. Four years ago Col. Brewster contested the election of Mr. Crain, and very nearly succeeded. There is some doubt as to whether Brewster will accept the nomination, his acceptance de-pending upon the democratic nominee. The democratic convention will be held on the

Gov. Clarke Withdraws. Gov. Clarke of Arkansas has announced his withdrawal from the senatorial race.

A SEWER CAMPAIGN

Board of Trade Committee of One Hundred Meets.

TO PUSH THE MUDIFIED BOND BILL

Missionary Work to Be Undertaken Among Congressmen.

The first meeting of the committee of one hundred recently appointed by the board of trade from its own members was held at the rooms of the board last evening. The occasion was an explanation of the proposed basal sewer system by Mr. A. M. Read, chairman of the committee on sew-

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John B. Wight, secretary of the board, who briefly explained that the organization of the committee of one hundred was determined upon that members of the board not represented upon the regular standing committees might be given an opportunity to more actively exert themselves in promoting those measures favored by the board. Such a committee, it was thought, would be especially beneficial in an effort to secure the passage of the proposed sewer bond bill of \$3,350,000. Mr. Wight then introduced Chairman A. M. Read of the committee on sewerage, who, by the aid of a map of the District, explained the

proposed sewer system.

Mr. Read prefaced his remarks by stating what had been done in order to secure the passage of a bond bill, providing for the issuing of \$7,500,000 of bonds for the purpose of extending streets and enlarging the sewerage system of the District. The de-cision of Judge Cox in the matter of street extension had prevented a further prosecu-tion of that matter for the present, at least, and the board of trade had accordingly directed its efforts to securing the passage of a three-million sewerage bond bill.

Explaining the Sewer Plan.

There had been prepared a comprehensive system of trunk sewers, and Mr. Read emphasized the fact that these trunk sewers, the plan of which was formulated by the sanitary commission, would not be connected directly with house sewers. The main object of these basal sewers would be to relieve the river front from Rock creek to the arsenal of the sewage with which the river is now polluted. The system has been approved by both Congress and the District Commissioners, and is designed to be effective until the population of the city reaches 800,000 or 1,000,000 people. The great stem or outlet of the system would run from a point near the District line in the north-east through the eastern section of the city, across the Eastern branch, and down the river for three miles, at a point about off the naval magazine. Another branch would follow Rock greek for quite a distance, and then eastward to the north of the mall, and then southeasterly to the stem across the Eastern branch. It was the plan approved by the sanitary commission, and part of the system had already been com-

The District Commissioners, however, opposed the bill because it dropped the street extension part of the scheme of improvements, they believing that there is a good chance to secure the passage of a bond bill providing for both the extension of The laboring classes favored the sewer bill, and it has received also the approval of the local press.

Mr. Donath inquired if there is the

slightest chance for the sewer bill going through, and Mr. Read said there was a good fighting chance for it. Mr. Donath expressed doubt as to whether it could get through the House.

Replying to an inquiry from a resident of Brightwood, Mr. Read explained that the sewer system provided for in the bill would be the base for all suburban sewers, and it embraced proposed extensions to the District line at Takoma Park and two other points on the District line. The city not alone, but the whole District, will be benefited, said Mr. Read, and he was confident that no member of Congress who could witness the condition of affairs in James Creek canal and that locality would refuse to vote for the bill.

Missionary Work. What the committee of one hundred should do, he said, would be to engage in missionary work among Congressmen. If that were done, faithfully and well, the passage of the bill would, he believed, be secured. If the District Commissioners would only favor the bill, he was confident it would pass. But they wanted a bond bill which included both the street extension and the sewer plans, and he understood that Commissioner Powell was preparing a bill authorizing the issuance of \$10,000,000 of bonds for both sewers and the extension of streets. He had, however, informed the Commissioners that the board of trade would push the sewer bill regardless of their opposition to it, unless it included a

provision for the extension of streets.

Those present unanimously approved the proposed sewer bond bill, and it was decided that maps and pamphlets explanatory of the system should be prepared. It was also decided that each member of the committee of one hundred should be addressed by the secretary of should be addressed by the secretary of the board, asking them to state what member or-members of Congress they could in fluence. The committee then adjourned, subject to call.

subject to call.

Among those present last evening were Samuel S. Bond, L. J. Bryant, Walter C. Clephane, George H. Dana, August Donath, Julian C. Dowell, James R. Ellerson, William K. Ellis, F. A. Fenning, Richard T. Fussell, John R. Galloway, George F. Graham, Edward Graves, F. J. Heiberger, D. J. Howell, J. V. N. Huyck, M. Loeb, A. M. McLachien, J. F. Manning, John C. Parker, J. S. Poole, F. B. Pyle, A. M. Read, H. L. Rust, F. H. Thomas, W. H. Veerhoff, W. Rust, F. H. Thomas, W. H. Veerhoff, H. Walker and H. A. Willard.

WEYLER MIGHT RESIGN. Circumstances Might Bring About His

Retirement. In an interview with Gen. Weyler, published in Madrid, the captain general of Cuba, is quoted as saying that he is confident of the eventual-success of the Spanish cause; but the "contradictory demands of prudence and extreme measures, combined with the difficulties arising from the question of belligerency and the elections," may compel him to resign. He expressed great surprise at the charges made against him in the United States, "in view of his great prudence pending the settlement of

great prudence pending the settlement of the question of beligerency."

Gen. Weyler is also credited with having said that the attitude of Congress stops the normal development of the war.

Continuing, the interview places Gen. Weyler or record as saying that numbers of persons are joining the insurgents from all parts of Cuba, and even from the capital, Havana, because they hope they will be recognized as belligerents.

The Spanish soldiers, the captain general is said to have addded, are fighting heroically, and it is impossible to ask them to do more.

FOR DYSPEPSIA Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dinsmore's Remarks.

Using Money for McKinley is a

Representative Dinsmore in his speech in lefense of Bayard yesterday referred to the Chandler interview, in which it was charged that Mr. McKinley's friends were levying contributions on manufacturers. PLANS MADE LAST NIGHT Mr. Grosvenor asked if Mr. Dinsmore in-

"I give you the testimony of a distin-

phatically. "I stamp it as an unmitigated falsehood, and I defy anybody to prove it." "When republican candidates are reaching out to the protected industries for aid," returned Mr. Dinsmore, "it has no interest, but it tends to prove what Mr. Bayard

"Mr. Chandler has made those statements and Mr. Grosvenor has denied them," interrupted Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts. "Will you deny, will anybody deny, that the mission to Italy was bargained for and sold for \$30,000?"

"I deny it," shouted Mr. Sulzer of New York. "It is not true."

Mr. Bayard's message, he concluded, "came as a glad message to the manhood of America; to those who believed that the masses should not be taxed for the benefit

liplomatic etiquette, this ungrateful, unprovoked and unbecoming insult to a majority of the people of America, to her distinguished living and to her honored dead, by one who bore their confidence, their mission and credentials, must not be left

unchallenged since it has entered the an-nals of our diplomatic history."

Mr. Cousins read a letter of Minister Rush, who was minister to Paris in 1848, when he refused to present to the French government the resolutions adopted by the democratic national committee congratu-lating the national assembly of France on he change of government in that coun-

as Disraeli's grandfather's chapter of events that never took place. "But last of all our ambassador cenfides

"But last of all our ambassador cenfides to Edinburgh the startling news that protection in America 'dangerously depletes the treasury.' Why, Mr. Speaker, even Edinburgh knows that the champions of protection took the treasury of the United States when there was nothing in it but a democratic free trade vacuum and filled at up with gold and silver coin. It took the credit of the republic, sunken into disgrace in the hands of the democracy, and made it as good as the moneyed powers of Europe: so good the control of the control of the start of the moneyed powers of Europe: so good the democracy. the moneyed powers of Europe; so good that Wendell Phillips declared that our funds sold as well in Europe as English funds sold as well in Europe as English consols, and that the universal union could borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain. And, from the time the party of protection took the treasury, there was never a deficiency for twenty-five successive years, until the black raven of free trade perched again above our treasury door, and hooted 'Surplus surplus payer more'.

ed, 'Surplus, surplus, never more.'
"No, Mr. Speaker, our ambassador to
Great Britain has not only violated tire regulations of his commission, not only been false to his position, but false to the facts of his own country. Who would have thought that within forty years after the thought that within forty years after the eyes of the immortal Lincoln were closed in martyred death amid the homage and the adoration of this great and grateful land, that within so brief a time the ambassador of his country to the motherland would so far forget the dignified and delicate requirements of his high position as cate requirements of his high position as to thus stigmatize and vilify the honest followers and exemplifiers of one of the first and dearest principles of the great emancipator?"

INDORSED McKINLEY.

After The Star's report of the Wisconsin

we also renew our allegiance to the doc-trine of reciprocity. We favor, as a logical and beneficial result of protective tariff laws, mutual trade arrangements with for-eign countries that will provide for our manufacturers and producers a market for their surplus product, and at the same time enable us to buy from them under advantageous conditions such articles as they produce and we need to purchase. "The republicans of Wisconsin are un-yielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with cold carbon properties of the state of the sta with gold can be maintained."

iomination for the presidency.

Secretary Smith will speak on the subject of national finance at the Grand Opera House at Atlanta, Ga., on the night of Thursday, April 2. Secretary Smith was invited to make this address by a number of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta. The invitation extended to the Secretary to speak was sent from Atlanta, March 12, and an acceptance has been received.

learned at Atlantic City yesterday afternoon that Gen. Garcia and a band of Cu-Dr. C. B. LANNEAU, Charleston, S. C., says: "I used it with benefit for a member of my family who was suffering from dyspepsia. I esteem it a good preparation." He notified the Secretary of War.

A Political Turn Given Them by Mr.

dorsed these charges.

guished republican," replied Mr. Dinsmore. Personally it is a matter seriously beyond

"I deny it," said Mr. Grosvenor, em-

Mr. Dinsmore, continuing, read the fur-ther allegations of Senator Chandler about "boodle" and "fat frying," to the great amusement of the democrats.

of the few. If others believed in taxation for special classes he cared not. Let the galled Jade wince?"

Mr. Cousins of Iowa followed in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. He said:
"This deliberate and unexpected breach of diplomatic attacks."

Mr. Bayard, he declared, toadled to the Mr. Bayard, he declared, toadied to the Cobden Club and to the school of Manchester and to his own prejudice, and told Great Britain that protection in America had banished men of independent mind and character from its public councils, when he knew that the list of its illustrious advocates beginning with the distinuish. vocates, beginning with the distinguished names of Washington and Madison and Franklin, had never ceased to grow where progress marked the way, until it had re-corded in the register of independent minds and fame the names of Clay, of Jackson and of Webster, of Lincoln and of Grant, of Garfield, of Randall and of Blaine, and he knew that almost on the very day he dent minds that champion the doctrine of protection in America had grown to the greatest and most significant majority that ever spoke their independence at a popular election in th's country. He knew, when he uttered that libel on the memory of the greatest statesmen of America, that if you should blot out the list of names that identify the doctrine of protection in our history, you would leave it a literary desert, as insignificant and barren of achievement

Action of the Wisconsin Republican

republican convention at Milwaukee yesterday closed the convention adopted a platform. It is as follows: "The republicans of Wisconsin in convention assembled, renew their devotion to the doctrine of protection. We believe in an adjustment of tariff duties for the two-fold purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the government and to furnish reasonable and adequate protection to American industries, a tariff both for revenue and protection.

"We also renew our allegiance to the doctring of reciprosity."

A resolution was presented and adopted amidst tremendous appiause, commending the public services of Wm. McKinley, and instructing the delegates from Wisconsin to use all reasonable effort to secure his

Secretary Smith to Speak.

Garcia on the Bermuda. Custom House Inspector E. A. Higbee

THE BAYARD RESOLUTIONS ASSESSED BOOK OF THE BAYARD RESOLUTIONS BAUM'S 416 7th Street. BAUM'S

SPRING MILLINERY

THIS WEEK.

We invite attention to our exceptionally large and choice

SPRING STYLES

BONNETS, LARGE HATS. TOOUES AND TURBANS. French and English Novelties in

UNTRIMMED HATS. Choice and Exclusive Styles of Ornaments, Trimmings, Strawbraids,

> Ribbons. &c. 'All the New Shades in

MILLINERY VELVETS.

Our this season's styles are adapted from the leading Modistes of Paris and London, and selected with special reference to the refined taste of American ladies.

The moderate prices at which we sell our fine goods will especially commend us to our patrons.

THE CUBAN SITUATION

Absolute Inability of the Madrid Authorities to Comprehend It.

They Seem to Be Impatient at the Slow Progress Gen. Weyler is Making.

A friend of Cuba, speaking to a represen ative of The Star today, said: "If arything were necessary to show the absolute inability of the authorities at Madrid to comprehend the situation in Cuba, the morning dispatches would supply it. Here comes the story now that 'hey are growing impatient with Gen. Weyler, as they grew impatient with Gen. Campos. The man of blood and terror is not coming up to expectations. He doesn't seem to be making any headway. Gomez and Maceo are still roaming over the island at will, just as they did before Weyler landed. It is plain enough from this that the Madrid officials, having rejected all of the reports officials, having rejected all of the reports and suggestions of Gen. Campos, expected the impossible even of Gen. Weyler. They had evidently persuaded themselves that the fatlure of Gen. Campos was due entirely to his humanity; that the policy that had been pursued in the ten-years' war was all that was necessary to bring this war to a speedy close. But they are finding themselves mistaken. The times have changed. Even butchery has its limitations.

Another Complication. "Gen. Weyler is doing what he can to execute his commission. Accompanying this story of impatience at Madrid is one from Havana, showing a serious embarrassment growing out of the fury of the Weyler crusade. Some subordinate officer -probably with Gen. Weyler's own career before his eyes, and fired with hope of becoming the Weyler of the future-has becoming the Weyler of the future—has become responsible, in the excess of his zeal,
for the shooting of an American citizen,
and the man not having been killed, an investigation is on foot. This must puzzle
and at the same time discourage Gen.
Weyler. With his superiors at home complaining of too little zeal, and the facts on
the island showing too much zeal, and
bringing him into collision with the American bringing him into coilision with the Amerian authorities, he doubtless finds his read

a hard one to travel. As Much Cooped Up as Campos Was. "Then he is just as much cooped up as ever General Campos was. Even his own advices show this. All Havana advices may be set down as his. His press censor doctors every story sent through regular channels, and even in these the fact cannot be disguised that the Spanish are helpless except in the larger towns and cities. And the truth probably is that they are becoming demoralized even there. With demoralization always come excesses, and in the zation always come excesses, and in the sorties that the Spanish troops make in an effort to prove that they are earning their salt many helpless people are probably exterminated—or 'cleaned out,' as the Spanish minister prefers to have it expressed."

"What if General Weyler should be recalled?" was asked.

Weyler Will Not Be Recalled.

"That need not be looked for. The only possible way for Spain to win is by the pelicy she has prescribed for Weyler, and which he is better prepared and disposed to execute than any other man wearing her uniform. To recall Weyler, therefore, would be to throw up the sponge. No; Spain is hardly likely to recall him. She may lecture him and prod him, and make it very uncomfortable for him, but it is difficult to see how she could go further with profit to see how she could go further with profit to herself. She is in for it now on the Weyler line. Her recall of General Campos was the rejection of the policy of humanity and au-tonomy while the insurgents continued in the field. Nothing remains to her but the policy of subjection by terror and butchery, and even that, if it is to be executed at all, must take but little time. Her funds are running low, and it is money that makes the war go."

Failure of a Big Woolen Mill.

Executions were issued yesterday against Robert Callaghan, owner and operator of the Angora cotton and woolen mills, 59th street and Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia, on two notes for \$221,856.05 and \$7,153.61. Both notes are dated and \$7,153.61. Both notes are dated March 12, 1896. The executions are both in favor of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Callaghan. Liabilities are estimated at \$450,000, and assets, \$550,000. The mills closed Monday night, and over 400 operatives are thrown out of work as a consequence of the failure. The new tariff schedule is the cause assigned by Mr. Callaghan's counsel for the failure.

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